WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1883.

Amusements To-Day. Antisements To-Day,
Academy of Music—Abit. 1 F. M.
American Institute—Exhibition.
Bijon Opera House—Oppion and Entydics. 1 F. M.
Cosmopolitan Thentre—Educated Horses. 2 to and 2 F. M.
Daly's Theatre—Billars and Sense. 2 and 2 th P. M.
Brand Opera House—Out of the Frest. 2 F. M.
Cloke Dime Museum—19 Howery.
Hedison Square 1 heatre—The Rajsh. 2 F. M.
Microsoftian Opera House. — Do. Gorgens. 2 F. M. Madison Square 7 heater—The Eajah, 8.P. M.
Metropolitan Opera Moune—Dus Girvania, 8.1
New Park Theater—The Brangless 8.P. M.
Rible's Theater—Excelsion—8.P. M.
Propte's theater—Her Atomsonia, 2 and 8.P. M.
Han Francisco Minstrels—8.P. M. Han Francisco Hinstele-F. M.

Spencer's Palace Music Hatl - Variety. 2 and S.P. M.

Blandard Theater - In the Banks. S.P. M.

Theater Comique - Cordella's Apprentions. S.P. M.

Thalin Theater - Beggar Statent. S.P. M.

Tony Practor's Theater - Variety S.P. M.

Linion Nguare Sheater - Storm Besten. S.P. M.

Widdane Sheater - My Parime. S.P. M.

Wallack's Theater - Moths S.P. M.

Ban, Theater - Home Criefs. S.P. M.

Eth Av. Theater - Moths Criefs. S.P. M.

Salb M.S. Theater - Foots. S.P. M.

#### 24th St. Theatre—Pedara. SP. M. 224 St. Theatre—National Rinstrels. SP. M. Subscription by Mail-Post Paid.

#### Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line. Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line . 0 & Business Notices before marriages and deaths, per Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. 0 50

we should not be surprised should this fact yet lead Tux Sex to present him as its choice of candidates for the Banking and Financial (after money article)...... Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line... Reading Notices, with "Adv.," lator 2d page, per line 2 50 In Sunday edition same rates as above.

Waxair, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Facts About Internal Revenue Taxes The official report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, contains several interesting and sug-

The total receipts from internal revenue taxation were \$144,553,344 for the year, against \$146,523,273 the previous year, and \$185,229,-912 the year before that. The exemptions and reductions made by the act of March 3 have therefore proved to be of insignificant importance. In round numbers, spirits paid \$74,000,000; fermented liquors, \$17,000,000, and tobacco, \$42,000,000; the remaining \$11,500,000 being derived from miscellaneous sources.

The cost of collecting these taxes was \$5,113,734, nearly the whole of which went for salaries to various officers, as follows:

Collectors 126 Gangers 832
Deputy Collectors 941 Storck pre 4 gaugers 1,189
Clerks and messengers 256 Storck opers
Distillery surveyors 35 Tobacco inspectors 25 Making a total of four thousand one hundred and ten officials appointed by the Administration and supported at the expense

of the people! The number has been slightly reduced by a consolidation of districts, but it still amounts to nearly four thousand. Naturally, the enforcement of the revenu-

laws gives rise to much litigation. The Commissioner reports that on July 1, 1882, there were pending in his office 5,659 suits, and that 4,558 more have been commenced since, making 10,217 in all, of which 9,160 were criminal actions, 846 suits for penalties, and 211 confiscation proceedings. Out of all these there were obtained only 2,771 convictions in criminal cases, 196 judgments against persons, and 36 condemnations of property, the remainder, except 3,227 cases still pending having either been decided against the Government or else withdrawn or compromised

Of the nature of the crimes occasioned by the internal revenue system the Commissioner speaks very briefly, but he reports that during the year 397 illicit stills were seized, and that one of his employees was killed in the discharge of his duty. How many of the illicit distillers also were killed or wounded he does not mention, nor do we find any reference to the fraud, perjury, and bribery which are notoriously rife all over the country in the distilling and tobacco manufacturing business.

have been created except for the stress of civil war, and it ought to be abolished at the

earliest possible moment. The taxation of spirits, malt liquors, and

# tobacco should be left to the States.

The Khedive to be Protected. The action taken by the GLADSTONE Cabinet since the reported annihilation of the Egyptian army under Htcks Pasha, amounts to a complete reversal of the course recently pursued. The order withdrawing the British troops from Egypt has been countermanded the British East Indian squadron has been directed to rendezyous at Sunkim, where it is to be reënforced by gunboats from the Medi terranean, and, what is still more significant the Vicercy of India has been advised tha a contingent from the British Indian army may again be needed in the Nile land. In view of the firm attitude which English pub lic opinion has compelled the Government to adopt, there is little ground to fear that the Soudan insurgents will even attempt an in vasion of lower Egypt; neither will there b any pretext for the intervention of Turkey or of France, unless England should decide to sbandon the whole of the upper Nile valley

to the False Prophet.

It is clear that if any European power can promptly and effectively arrest the northward progress of EL MAHDI, and narrow the nences of his victory, that power is England. Not only is Egypt proper already occupied by British soldiers, but the whole line of the Red Sea is virtually controlled by British war vessels, and a detachment from the Indian army could reach Suakim from bay long before Turkish troops from Constantinople or a French force from Toulon could be placed at the same point. A glance at the map will show that Suakim is the indispensable base of military operations, whether an effort is made to save Khartoum, or a stand is made at Berber, at Abou-Hammed, or any other post on the Nile south of the second cataract. If, on the other hand, the British Government should refuse to send troops further south than Assouan at the first cataract, the pearest base of supplies would be Berenice. This, however, is a great ly inferior port to Suakim, and the selection of Assouan as the southernmost limit of the protected district would be equivalent to an idandonment, not only of the whole of the Soudan, but of Nubia also. The Khediye will naturally be averse to the sacrifice of so large a part of his dominions, and he means, apparently, to force the hand of the GLAD STONE Ministry, for according to a telegram from Cairo he has already despatched to Stakim a portion of the gendarmeric organ-

ized by BAKER Pasha. It is not surprising that Mr. GLADSTONE should be intensely annoyed at the predicament in which he has been placed by the Soudan catastrophe, and should feel disposed to minimize as far as possible the unpleasant responsibility which has devolved upon him. But it will probably be found that half-way measures would lead to awkward diplomatic complications. A refusal on the part of England to attempt a recovery of | papers, or Judge GRESHAM would not remain

the Soudan, or even to defend Nubis, could in office. But it would be unpleasant to raise personal issue at this time, with only fifonly be justified on the score of reluctan teen months of life in the Administration. to impose too heavy burdens on the British taxpayer. With what grace, then could the Ministry decline the offer of Turkey or of The President is slow to move in such matters, even when they are most urgent. He France to bear a portion of those burdens? likes case and good fellowship, with late hours. He is a candidate for the Republican Besides, the British Government has always encouraged the southward extension of the

pire in the valley of the upper Nile, he will be

deemed by Moslems to have gained a moral

victory over the Khediye's defenders, and

the Mohammedans of India would be apt to

exhibit a spirit so restless and defiant that

all the military force at the disposal of the

Calcutta Government might be needed there.

Kingdom would be called upon for a demon-

stration of military power more imposing

than was requisite for Sir GARNET WOLSE-

second sacrifice of men and money the Eng-

lish people will probably demand an undis-

guised and permanent annexation of the

Not for 1884.

"THE SUN deems it of vital importance that the powe

negiven to the President of vetoing any objectionable item in appropiation bills passed by Congress. As this proposition was persistently advocated by the Hon. Ros-

WELL P. PLOWER when that gentleman was in Congress

Mr. FLOWER is a man of manly and pa-

eratic Convention the united delegation of

the Empire State should bring him forward

as their unanimous choice for President, and

I it should appear that he would surely carry

New York by a large and enthusiastic ma-

iority, he might then obtain the nomination,

n which event we should support him

There is one essential condition which

must precede the nomination of any man

as the Democratic candidate next year,

amely, that there shall be the most satis-

factory reason for the assurance that he

will carry the State of New York. With-

out the vote of this State, no candidate

can hope to be elected; and while in the

case of an entirely exceptional citizen of

some other State, like Judge HOLMAN, for in-

stance, we can determine beforehand that his

qualities as a reformer and as a Jeffersonian

statesman may be relied upon to secure

the vote of New York, yet in regard to any

citizen of this State the one indispensable

preliminary is that the delegation of the

State in the National Convention shall be

We do not see any indication that Mr.

FLOWER, or, for that matter, any other

onspicuous New Yorker, will be presented

in this manner before the Convention; and for

this reason it does not seem at all probable

that any citizen of this State will be the can-

S WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN of Indiana.

The Murder at Eagle Rock.

atisfactory. PHEBE JANE PAULLIN, & re-

and she was on her way home, after having

nade some purchases in the town. There is

ot the same mystery as to motive which

enveloped the AMBLER case in Connecticut,

and which also exists in reference to the

Brookville murder on Long Island, but the

probability of detecting the murderer seems

The fatal wound was inflicted in the neck

by means of a small sharp instrument, prob-

ably a penknife. The only articles found

near the body which seem likely to have be-

longed to her assailant, or assailants if there

were two of them, were two blood-stained

The fact that there was so little bloodshed

case, undoubtedly made it easier for the mur-

derers to escape detection. Here, however

the murdered girl that it seems probable

is found in his use of a knife rather than

is to be said that if he had a choice of

weapons be would be pretty sure to select

one which was silent, in view of the proximi-

Let New Jersey set Connecticut and New

York a good example in the speedy detection,

capture, trial, and execution of the perpetra

Republican Journals Should Deal

Gently with Mr. Hatton.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Times

wastes good ammunition on poor game, in

urging the removal of Mr. FRANK HATTON

from the office of First Assistant Postmaster-

General. He is one of the proprietors of the

Republican at Washington, one of the lieu-

tenants of MAHONE, the deposed boss, and

an ardent advocate of Gon. ARTHUR'S nom-

These three considerations will protect

HATTON in his place during the term of this

Administration, however much he may de-

nounce civil service reform as "a fraud," or

assail other devices which have been con-

veniently adopted by the old machine man-

Mr. HATTON is no longer a power in the

Post Office Department, or a director of its

efficient Howe, who was glad to be rid of

official drudgery, and content to draw the

Judge GRESHAM is, in every proper sense

the head and the authority in that depart

ment. He has relegated Mr. Harron to his

subordinate position, and requires him to

If Judge Gresham had reflected a little

before accepting the portfolio he holds, a

condition would probably have been im-

posed, namely, that he should control

completely the personnel of the department

That omission has doubtless been a source

of embarrassment, and has made his admin-

istration of the office more difficult, from

distrust of some of his surroundings and

distaste for others. It is an open secret

that Harron does not enjoy Judge GRESH-

AM's confidence, and is not to his liking at

If this was the beginning of a Presidential

term, instead of being the close of an excep-

tional one, Harron would get his walking

policy, as he was under the ancient and in-

agers as tokens of a sudden conversion.

ity of the road

tor of this horrible murder.

ination for President in 1884.

salary by signing his name.

keep strictly within its bounds.

all as a public officer.

not give promise of affording a clue.

unitedly and warmly in his favor.

triotic qualities, and if in the National Demo

The Lockport Union has the following:

Nile country.

earnestly.

On the whole, it looks as if the United

nomination next year, and all acts and ap pointments and removals are colored with Khedive's authority from a professed desire to suppress the slave trade. What will be this ambitton. HATTON, GORHAM, MAHONE, CHALMERS, thought of the sincerity of those professions if the slave traders who are known to be the most active partisans of EL MAHDI are allowed to remain masters of all the vast region lying between Assouan and the sources of the Nile? Moreover, if the Palse Prophet is allowed to found, unresisted, a great em-

Cash, and others of that stamp have made a coalition, by which it is believed they can pack the delegates from the Southern States nto the National Convention, and give Gen. ARTHUR 306 votes as capital to start with. The solid South is considered good to make a nomination, though less promising as regards the election.

In this view of the situation, allowance is to be made for the President, who is only following in the footsteps of TYLER, FILL-MORE, and JOHNSON. All the accidental Presidents have had a similar infirmity. A taste of power and of patronage creates a longing to continue in the possession of both. They tried hard and worked laboriously to hold on to the prize, but all were overthrown LEY's expedition; and in return for this in the attempt. The warning seems to have produced no impression on the present occupant of the White House. HATTON and company assure him that he will be nominated, and hope is always inclined to credulity. Moreover, it must be confessed that the situation is so peculiar as to render Gen. An-THUR'S ambition more rational than that of any of his predecessors.

The Presidential election of 1880 showed that there were at that time more than 80,000 Republican voters in this city.—New York Times.

It also showed that a great many of them were secured by very peculiar methods. For particulars see Dorsky's letters and Gen. An-THUR'S observations on soap.

The enforced postponement of the display of fireworks with which it had been designed to wind up the open air portion of Monday's celebration, was probably a disappointment to many visitors who could not come to the city lest night to witness the show. But it curiously happens that the historic parallel in the evac uation ceremonies was more nearly preserved by this postponement. For the pyrotechnics which were employed a century ago to celebrate the great rejoicing, and which were the finest New York had then ever seen, were not brought into use on the evening of Evacuation Day, but on a later evening. It is also worth noting that the display was then given at Bowl-

The sidewalk from Frankfort street to the bridge is entirely too narrow to accommodate he rush of pedestrians night and morning. An addition of five feet to its width would not nore than meet the demands of travel

The stock of honors and titles which Emperor William has been bestowing, from time o time, during the last dozen years, on Prince BISMARCK and Count MOLTKE, is evidently not yet exhausted. MOLTEE is now made Chancelor of the Order of the Black Engle. His titular dignities are doled out with such regularity that perhaps the old soldier might compute exactly how many ribbons and orders he will have at any given time in the future, should he and his imperial patron live to take and giv

Sergt. Mason has not learned anything The most available man for the nomination during his imprisonment. His ideas about criminal law are still fresh and novel. He doesn't understand why his attempt to murder a prisoner should be punished. He thinks "his imprisonment unjust for the rea-son that his shot did not take effect upon Gui-The clues in the PAULLIN murder case in New Jersey are as yet very slight and un-TEAU." In other words, the gallant Sergean believes that, while it may be necessary to punish murder, mere attempts to commit mur pectable young girl seventeen years old, der should not be frowned upon. It seems that was assaulted and killed near the Engle the President thinks a man with such humans Rock road, not far from Orange, some time views ought to be restored to his family to be after 5 o'clock on Saturday evening. Her ome the joy of "BETTY and the baby." parents live four or five miles from Orange,

Mr. JAY GOULD gave away the secret of necess in Wall street in his testimony in the elevated railroad suit yesterday. "We see which way the wind blows," he said, "and then get in the current." The lambs and other in nocents, to whom the wind is not often tem pered, are beginning to suspect, though, that it generally blows where Mr. Gould listoth, and that he is one of the few men who know when it is safe to get into the current.

BEN BUTLER was the chief among the lovernors and the real head of the parade No amount of rain could mar his mar tial beauty and resplendency. The b sticks, and a bit of postal card, which does draggled crowds greeted him with enthusi-In his Major-General's uniform he looked large, bold, bellicose, bluff, superior to the weather and to Robinson. It was a big day in the AMBLER case and none in the MAYBEE for him, but in the evening, at the Chamber of Commerce banquet, Jos CHOATE made a rather unkind remark about him and majorities. But there was so much blood about the body of Mr. Choate's remarks were not buil so unkind s the story, the legend, it is to be hoped, of the some must have been spattered upon her as-Boston Commonwealth about his Excellency. sailant, and it may yet supply a clue which The Commonwealth asserts that Gov. Butler helped Miss Anna Dickinson in her assault was wanting in those cases. An indication ipon the drama. This is a terrible charge, but that the criminal was probably not a hunter we hope that the Governor of Massachusetts will be able to show his innocence. some firearm; though, on the other hand, it

The Tribune has a beautiful prose poem about the parade. Here is one stanza; "The plumes upon the officers hats, that had fondly hoped to deace in time with chyllinical steps of the mardding columns—how rain-defauched, imp, and he dragded they looked as they drained themselves down the straight backs of their weares. And then the set faces of the men; the grim look of determination that show through the mists."

It is not quite clear whether it was the plumes or the hats whose saitatorial aspirations were ruined by the weather; but "rain-debauched" s good. It shines through the mists of the Tribune's poem.

If CHARLES ELIOT NORTON and his wise ssociates on the Athletic Committee of the Harvard faculty don't succeed in inducing he Intercollegiate Football Association to modfy its rules, it is evident that they will have to ind some other athletic sport to take the place of football. In the interest of humanity and of the tender undergraduate, for whose shine and welfare they are so solicitous, we suggest that marbles would be a good quiet athietic sport for the youth at Cambridge. There is little occasion for bocking or throttling in marbles, and the game, if not played for keeps, ought not to excite anger or unruly violence among the contestants. Pitching pennies and mumble the peg are likewise serious and physically innocuous diversions, and we expect to see a great revival of them at Cambridge.

The New Time Makes Trouble in the Cubinet. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- Judge Folger's reckcas disregard of Attorney General Brewster's order the the new time was illegal in Washington, in ordering the clocks in the Treasury Department turned aboad eigh minutes and tweive seconds, threatens a Cabinet crisis Brewster considered it an indignity to him, and intimated that nothing done by the Treasury clocks would be jegal. Chandler, who misses no opportunity to make a point against Folger, was clear that the secretary's induct could not be overlooked by the President, be cause, in its tendency to create confusion in the Gov ernment, it was little loss than treasonable. Secretary Frelinghaysen conceded the gravity of the subject, and was not certain that carried too far it might not lead to a foreign complication, inasmuch as the Greenwich long Indical time was in the question. Secretary Folger not being present, and its the absence of the President, the question was laid over till the next Calinde meeting, when it is expected that both Secretary Folger and the Attorney tieneral will be armed for the conflict wit elaborate opiniona.

We have received a catalogue of the Moun latoside iterd, a beautifully printed pamphiet of more than a hundred pages containing a full description of the famous animals all Jerseys belonging to Mr. Theo dore A. Havemeyer, at Mountainside farm, near Mai wall. New Jersey. It is a most interesting and valu-able catalogue, and is ornamented with beautiful photo-graphs of many famous cattle that belong to the herd.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CORPORATIONS Congressional Inquier Indispensable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- The House of Representatives cannot fall to take practical no-tice of the disclosures made on the pending trial in California, alloging that \$600,000 were paid out by the Central Pacific corporation in its effort to defeat the Thurman act.

The public records show that since the pas sage of that law the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific Companies have resorted to every possible expedient to defeat its intention and operation by refusal to comply with its plain conditions and by litigation.

The Central Pacific especially has not only em-

ployed artful resources to escape its just obli-gations, but it has been able by other means to capture the officers of the Governmen charged with the administration of these railroad trusts, and to make them the facile servants of its interests.

It is notorious that the five principal owners of the Central Pacific built the Southern Pacific from the profits of that road. How the have operated is told in an official report o Theophilus French, the Auditor of Railroad Ac counts, first appointed under the Thurman act, to Mr. Schurz, then Secretary of the Interior, dated Feb. 14, 1881, as follows:

From the table it will be seen that, while the amount of the 5 per cent, of net earnings of the Union Pacific has steadily increased since 1874, that of the Central Pacific has nearly as searlily decreased. This is owing partly to the fact that the average number of miles of road operated by the Central Pacific has been increased from year to year, while that of the Union Pacific ha not increased, but more particularly by the diversion of business from the subsidized road to the leased lines, which leased lines are principally owned by the owners of the Central Pacific, who are paid high rental therefor, and by a consequent reduction of the percent-age of subsidized miles of road to the mileage of all roads operated, upon which percentage a pro-rata divi-sion of local business was chiefly to be based.

The Thurman act requires "twenty-five per cent, of the net earnings" of these roads to be set aside as a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds loaned to them by the United States. Therefore, by diverting a part of the local business of the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific, and by leasing the latter. with its bridges, at high rentals, the former corporation reduces its navments to the Treas ury, while the owners of both would pocket the large difference

It is no secret that the operating expenses of the Southern Pacific have been partially charged to the Central Pacific, to serve the same interest. The Southern Pacific reported to the Interior Department that its lease with the Cen tral Pacific terminated when the Eastern con nections were completed. But when Theophilus French went to the Pacific coast in the spring of 1881, nominally to examine the acounts and books of these corporations, he reported to Leland Stanford-not to the Secretary of the Interior-that light had suddenly dawned upon his mind, and he found that "the lease has nearly four years to run."

How that discovery came to be made, in the

How that discovery came to be made, in the face of the existing records, will doubtless form one of the holits of a coming inquiry in connection with the treachery of French and his doings in San Francisco.

The Central Pacificcorporation has organized a powerful lobby to operate in Congress at the approaching assion, in the hope of obtaining the forfeited land grant of the Texas Pacific, estimated to be worth twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars. This prize has long been sought by different contending interests, but now that the Southern Pacific is completed, Mr. Huntington and his associates claim to be the inheritors of a legacy that never could have been legally made.

This enormous stake will necessarily attract venal support in both Houses of Congress, and will enlist wast political influences. Its managers are now at Washington, taking a quiet part in the election of a Speaker. But they are well known, and their movements cannot be successfully concealed. When great corporations combine, it is well for Senators and Representatives to bear in mind the experience of the Credit Mobilier statesmen.

A Kentucky Journal Against Mr. Carlisle. From the Louisville Evening Post.

A number of our esteemed contemporaries are still harping on the charge that "the Past favors M. Randall because the Courier-Journal opposes him. which is a silly piece of clap-trap. The Post favors Mr Kandall simply because it believes his election wou prove beneficial to the Democratic party and the courtry, and it opposes Mr. Carlisle because it believes h lection would prove fatal to the party in 1984; because he is not suited to the position, on account of his lack of figuress and certain moral weaknesses which we do not care to dwell upon. His election ander the circumstances, would simply be the one stand and fatal blunder ever committed by a political party. We believe a majority of his supporters know this, but they are so blinded by their divide of Mr. Ran-dail, or by what they conceive to be their personal interests, that they are willing to compass his defeat if it destroy the party. The leading papers in the South, inow supporting Randall. But we are told we ought to apport Cartisle "because he is a Kentuckian "-a wiscasen indeed! The interests of the entire country, and of this State as well, must be sacrified because Mr. Sarlisle was been in Kentucky! Nothing could be more shallow, more unpatriotic, or more narrow minded

## What the Leading Journal of Georgia Says

From the Atlanta Constitution, Nov. 25. Constitution strenuous y opposed Mr Randall's election because of his position on the tariff, and supported Mr. Carlisle because he more nearly rep-resented our views on that question. Mr. Randall now says that he stands upon the Ohio platform. Mr. Carsle says he stands on the Obio platform. That is just here we stand. It is the platform on which the De mocracy has wen its only distinctive victory of the year. Much of the objection to Mr. Randall was based on the barge that he opposed any further agitation of the ariff by the next House. Mr. Carlisle now says that he is opposed to just that thing. There being no off-rence between the candidates on the tariff, we helieve that Mr. Randall deservos as much at the hands of the Southern Democracy because of his gallant and brittant fight as the leader in the House against the Infamicant recon

The present tariff is onjust, iniquitous, and oppressive on the many in the interest of the few. No journal will be more earnest than the Constitution in demanding at he more earnest than the Condition in a demonstra at and proper easens a thorough revision of this-farff, and the substitution of a tariff that shall be landprimerily for revenue and limited by the demands for revenue, with such protection for the industries of each section and each class as will come fueldentally from this. But the only hope for an essential revision of the ariff, such a revision as will give us a just, equitable tariff, is to peratic House. Whatever or whoever lessensthe chanc of a national Democratic victory in 1864 des just that much to postpone the hope of tariff reform. Since the issue between Mr. Randall and Mr. Carlinis, as become ectional, and the tactics so violent, it is a grious quer tion if the defeat of Mr. Randall would not edanger the success of the national Democratic ticket nat year. For these reasons we determined to say 19thing more in opposition to Mr. Randall's candidacy, an we said as

much in our editorial of Thursday. We shold not have been frank with our readers if we had sad less. We

Consternation among Civil Service Ixaminer Over the Position of an Apostophe.

Washington, Nov. 27 .- "There," aid Chair man Dorman B. Eaton as he handed a papero Chief Ex aminer Lyman, "there is a question the'll test the knowledge of applicants in punctuation." Mr. Lymar looked at the question. It read: "Whereshould the apostrophe be put in this sentence. The Cumissioner You mean," said Mr. Lyman, "to test heir knowl-

edge of the possessive case?"
"Certainly," said Mr. Eston.
So the question was given out. Some f the appli ants for \$1,200 clerkships said that the sesence sh

read thes: "The Commissioner of Custes's separt," while oners said that it should read, "The Cummissioner of Custems' report." The Board of Examiners, not knowing which was right, asked Mr. Richard Grant White's acice. He re thed that the apostrophe should be put be seen the m and s of customs, thus, "The Commissioneof Custom's report." But the aunotater of Cobbett's tammar said report." But the autotater or the Eaton lgan to get that this wasn't right, and Mr. Eaton lgan to get that this wasn't right, and Mr. Eaton lgan to get

muttering to himself "Commissioner of Otoms Com-missioner of Customsea, customs, custom, asstrophes." In despair Mr. Eaton then asked the annater of Cotlett's Grammar which was right. He relied that to should be written. The Commissioner of ostoms's re-port. "as the word is commonly used in theense of tariff does in the plural. But he adds: "Isn't better not to use it at all and say." The report of the Comissioner of "Mr. Lyman," suggested Mr. Eaton, hereafter

would spare the Board of Examiners aureance if they were able to answer themselves correctible questions they put to applicants. It is belittling the obliged to narade ignorance before grammaria;

PIRTS OF AN OID-TIME DEMOCRAT. Mr. Esten Spenks for a Large Section of the

The Democratic party will in a few days of

From the Herald. Ex-Senator W. W. Eaton of Connecticut is quoted as saying:

ranize the popular branch of Congress, and it should look the truth squarely in the face. The people will do so, and they will not mis understand the action of the party leaders nowever plausibly they may seek to hide their aims. The party is to be put on trial for th much to say that the Democrats will elect or defeat their candidate for President, as the coming Democratic House shall be wise or coolish in its public record. Recent signs of the people's action seem to point strongly to the selection of a Democratic President in 1884, and the great hope of our beloved Repub lican brethren is the probability of the Demo crats defeating themselves by their misuse of power. If the House is organized in the avowe interest of that element of our party that sock to disturb the present business tranquillity of the country, it will matter very little whether the Democratic candidate for President shall be Samuel J. Tilden or Joseph E. McDonald for neither could be elected. These well known to at least two-thirds of the Demo cratic leaders and to all the Democratic voter in the land outside of Washington, which is the furthest off from popular sentiment of any other point in the United States.

"A tariff for revenue only lost us the Pres dency in 1880. A like platform, or even a doubt as to the disturbance of the tariff policy of the country, would defeat us again. I will never by my vote, do anything that will in the least tend to the disturbance of the business of the country. If we should organize the House by electing a Speaker pledged to the agitation the tariff at the coming session, it would defeat the party in every debatable State, and we would be buried beneath a popular majority of million votes. We cannot afford to adopt a policy that is offensive to Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and my own State Connecticut. If we do the contest will be settled in advance. The contest now going on over the Speaker is but the preliminary trial of the leaders and representatives of the Demo cratic party. It is for them to say whether they will continue to be political suicides or will ad vance to the enlightened and progressive senti ments of the present day."

#### ERRINGTON'S NEW MISSION TO ROME.

He Wants the Roman Catholic Clergy of America to Denounce the Irish Agitatore

ROME, Nov. 10 .- Mr. Errington has come back to Rome. He will soon be received by the Pope in private audience. It seems that his mission this year is to secure through the Vatican, the influence of the American Archdishops now in Rome for the advantage of England. The English Government is anxious to enlist the spiritual authority of the Roman Catholic magnates of America for the repres sion of the dynamite, Fenian, and Parnell agitation in America.

Information for Add-Ran College.

A. CLARK, President. R. CLARK, Vice-President ADD-RAN COLLEGE. ADD.RAN. COLLEGE.

ADD.RAN. COLLEGE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR.—Sir; Is it no customary in all elections where there are three or more nominations to regard a plurality as a majority? and doe not Sir. Webster justify it when he gives the definition to part exceeds the less especially the number by which or part exceeds the less especially the number by where the confidences of candidate exceed the result of the confidences.

The confidences of the severely criticised for so deciding Does not custom sustain me? Please answer through the columns of the Six.

Add-Ray, Thorn Springs P. O., Tex., Nov. 20.

A majority means more than half of the votes east; that is to say, a number of votes greater han the total of votes for all other candidates The distinction between a majority and a plurality is carefully preserved in practice, in asmuch as there are some elections in which nore than a plurality is needed to elect, a majority being required. For example, Senators in Congress are elected by a majority; Repeseptatives by a plurality.

If Candidate A has 8,000 votes, Candidate B 5,000, and Candidate C 4,000, A is elected by a durality, although there is a majority against im of 2,000.

It has come to be customary, however, to speak in such a case of the successful candidate's "majority over the next," For instance, you will not be held to be very culpable if you esert that A had a majority of 2,000 over B. excluding C's vote from consideration; or that A had a majority of 4.000 over C, excluding B's vote. But to say that A was elected by a maity of the votes. The majority was against him. | secretly, and unknown to the audi When Does the Bay Begin !

## To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Permit

ne to answer the problem signed "J. H. W." in The Sex of last Friday. It reads thus: "Assume that a mon can walk around the earth in an opposite direction from its during, revolution and with the same rapidity: that he starts on Sundar noon, and with the same rapidity that he starts on Sundar noon, and within only his way meet a man who says it is Monday incom. Where and when did be pass from Sunday into Monday?"

It may aid to a clear understanding of the problem and its solution if it is restated in other words: Suppose a man starts from the city of New York—or from any other point of the meridian passing through New York—

other point of the increasing passing through New York-al exactly nous on Sunday, and travels west at the rate of one degree every four minutes, what page or what incredian will be have r ached when he is livel informed that it is Monday moon? The line at which a day begins is not generally indi-cated on nor many, but is, nevertheless, well known to navigators accordanced to make voyages round the world. It is an irregular line off the castern coast of China, At an island on the east side of that line it would be Sunday nous when it was Monday moon at an island on the west side, although the two islands may not be a nall apart.

mile apart.

The answer to the question, then, is that the moment the traveller reached a place on the west side of the line which starts the day—and in a great part of its course this line is the coast of thin in sid-d-ie would be tool that it was Monday noon. Twenty four hours later it would be Toesday noon, whether the trave lier kept up with the sun or concluded to put up at some hotel on the line.

with the sum or concluded to put up at some hotelout the line.

The answer to the question is the result of some d.OM. The hotsey. Had the events of history originated on the Meslero rather than on the Eastern continent, then the eastern coast of the latter would have become the time starter.

But suppose the project of rearranging the method of keeping time by clocks be adopted by the different civities. The project of the starter coast of the latter would he likely to hapter the starter of the starter of the starter of the project of the sould be supposed to the starter of the start

Sunday noon.

However potent international agreements may be, it is not likely that they will ever include this violent change. Gographical facts are in the way. When the Pacific and Alianite Oceans conclude to dry up, and their basins are filled with people, then the meridian of Greenwich may be faced upon as the time starter.

Kaw Yosa, Nov. 26.

No Sectionalitam in the Corcoran Home. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The letter in THE SER of Nov. 18, entitled "A Home for Incurable invalids in Washington," and signed by T. Thomas For

invalue in washington," and signed by T. Thomas Fortune, is, so far as it refers to "The Louise Home,"
founded by Mr. Gorceran, without foundation in truth
The Home is not founded for invalid and sard females,
but for lastics who have been reduced from afficiency to
juverty, and who are in reasonable bodily heatin, and
hot for those who are proper subjects for a hospital, and
hot for those who are proper subjects for a hospital, and
aim admittance to that institution," and it is equally
false that "women of the North or Northern, parentage
would not be admitted there," as reveral such bayesting
admitted; and the proponderance of indies from the
South is caused by the fact that comparatively few from
the North need such a home.

Washikorok, Nov. 27.

## To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I grieve

to see that Tur Sex, usually so mecurate or points, calls the platform in front of the Wash static in Wall street a "restream." The word stantifies the beak of a bird, and, by comparison, the prov of a situ. The platform in the Reman forum from which orators addressed the people was adorted with a number of these prove, captured in war, sand hence was called the "restra," in the plants form; but the use of the word in the singular to denote the same thing is ablection. New York, New 27. YORK, Nov. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Set: Will you hindly do me the favor to say that my name has been used as a trustee of the Kaliway Shareholders' Association without my knowledge or consent? I knew notice whatever of the Railway shareholders' Association whatever of the Railway shareholders' Association whatever to do with its objects. I shall have hothing whatever to do with it, and shall certainly advise my friends to be extremely actions in denline with any association in which the promoters have used my name as an officer without authority. New respectfully,

Saw York, Son. 27.

Attend to the first ay includes of consumption, and that the disease may be checked in its incidence, we at once by Jayne & Expections, a safe remedy for all affections of the lungs and bronchia.—dis-

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Backanan's "Storm-Beaten."

Mr. Robert Buchanan is a perfervid and pugnacious Scotch poet and novelist, and Storm-Beaten," the new melodrama which has just been produced at the Union Square Theatre, is a conversion to the uses of the stage of one of his stories called "God and the Man." A London version of the drama, which met with some success, was attributed to the unaided genins of Mr. Buchanan, whereas in that produced at the Union Square Theatre he shares his honors in some doubtful proportion with Mr. A. R. Cazauran, a practical working

dramatist of some skill and experience. The young Scotch poet, his fresh imagination untamed and unwarped by the asperities of high literary cultivation, has wandered a will through the awful material of modern Engglish melodrams, and out of the most fearful incongruities he could lay his hands upon ha built himself a startling play. Mr. Cazauran, It may be presumed, has repressed and modi-fled some of the poetical dramatist's wilder flights, so as to comprise him within the limits of the stage; but in his function as an adapte he cannot have ventured further, and has therefore, no claim of joint authorship with which to embarrass Mr. Buchauan. The latter therefore, deserves all the purely literary credit which attaches to the remarkable play of Storm-Beaten." as it is now presented at the Union Square Theatre.

The drama is comprised in a prologue and five acts, which are variously punctuated into tableaux of pleturesqueness and dramatic intention. Its persons are sharply separate rom each other, and are confined with single minded earnestness to the expression of the particular moral quality upon which each is founded. The proud and obdurate parent con ducts himself with an eye single to his proudness and his obduracy; the villain has no sur ty of villainy; and the hero attends to his hero am until he transcends the limitations of humanity and common sense and becomes a bore And so on through all the leading characters they are drawn with severity and asperity th profoundest dark always projected against the highest light, the morality in sharpest opposi tion to the immerality, and no compromise with harmony or sweet reasonableness. From this it will readily be inferred that Mr. Buchanan s a strong and aggressive writer of the English irama.

We are introduced to a majority of the net

sons of his drams in the prologue, which re-

vents Dame Christianson, a proud widow of

proud English farmer, awaiting the action of a

proud and prosperous landlord, 'Squire Orchard-son, to whom sho is unable to pay her rent. She performance was in every way gratifying. has a beautiful daughter. Kate Christianson who shares her poverty and hardships, and is led astray in lovely black silk stockings with clocks and the neatest-fitting and pretties new shoes imaginable, by Richard Orchardson the hardened and fearfully repulsive son of the proud and prosperous landlord. To this young man, whose aspect of villainy is only equallen degree by the loveliness of his clothes, is pposed the widow's son, Christian Christian paragon of the completest and most uncom fortable virtue, but with a most unchristian dis osition to sudden and futile wrath and to the nursing at white heat of fearful areas of re contment. The dawning is seen of his affect Mr. Softon, is for the moment a preacher, and

tion for the second young woman of the drama Priscilla Sefton, a demure and sweet Quakeress of girlish years and childish mien, but with wise head on her youthful shoulders. She is recent arrival at the village where her father suffers the indignity of having rocks thrown a him by the villagors to express their views a to his creed. Christian shelters and protects him. Old Orchardson calls for his rent. There is a violent scene, and Dame Christianson, who is full of virtue and vindictiveness, takes the good book and calls upon her son and daughter to subscribe an oath of tremendous hostil ity to the Orchardsons, root, stem, and branch The first act, which follows, discloses a pretty May Day festival in progress, Kate being Queen of the May; it confirms her unfortunate re lation with Richard Orchardson, shows that the latter and Christian are in love with the pretty Quakeress, ends with the brutal repudiation of Kate by Richard, her confession of her sin t Preacher Sefus, her flight and the sorrow and ferocious indignation of her brother Christian In the second act Richard adds to his infamy by some well-directed efforts; Priscilla is to de part on a long sea voyage with her father, and bids farewell to her lover Christian, Richard, who believes him-eff violently in love with her, jority would be incorrect. He had only a minor- decides to saif. In the same ship, and Christian. at a similar decision, with the praiseworthy motive, doubtless, of maintaining a dramatiquerum on beard. No matter where they are, the persons of the drama contrive to get to gether when they are wanted.

The third act finds them out on the Atlantic on board the Miles Standish, which has been blown away up northward by a storm. Sailors sing a song at sunset, and Richard, in conversation with Priscilla, lies vigorously about Christian, who has been waiting behind the mast to hear him do it, and who forthwith omes forward, bellows his revengeful intentions, and is naturally overpowered by the sailors before he can carry them into execu tion. He is tronc i and put below, whither Richard presently follows him with a box o matches, and fires the ship. Christian is resened, and accuses Richard of his double crime Richard denies it, but his explanation is cut short by the arrival of an iceberg, followed by the whole Arctic floe. There is a grand smush up, and the scene closes with an immense ing and the descent of an ice drop curtain This ascends in a few minutes, and reveals another triumph of the scene painter, the permanent winter quarters, apparently, of the Miles Standish in the heart of an iceberg. The avocations of the crew carrying stores ashore and to the long boat are beheld, and a tremendous hand-to-hand struggle takes place between Richard and Christian in which th former is hurled into the ice, which is breaking up to stirring music. In the Christian is seen in a neat cave on the Island of Desolation, surrounded by ship's stores and warmed with a comfortable wood fire, but a prey to the pangs of remorse for having gratifled the ambition of his life and murdered, in solf-defence, his sister's betrayer. He has a fream and a vision, the side of the cave open ing for the latter and revealing Kate and Pris cilla, while Christian bears the Christma chimes, although the scene is clad to the verdure of the English summer. The vision disappears, and Christian with long unkempt locks and a six months' beard de plores his unhappy state, roars for Priscilla and calls for some one to keep him company, wen if it were Richard himself. With true dramatic coincidence, Richard promptly walk out of the ice, where in an Arctic temperature he has for several months supported life in a fearfully tattered and inadequate suit of clothes. They interchange the usual common places of a prompt conflict to the death, for pearance of the victor, despair of the vanquished, &c. Richard goes off into the hope

last act discloses simply that the blind and invalided preacher and his daughter, part of the crew, and the villainous and suffering Richard have disdained the situdes of wrecks, toeberge, and the Arctic and gone quietly home. At any rate there they are when Christian roturns without even trace of hourseness in his voice after his fearful exposure. After a moment's dailying with the character of Rip Van Winkle, his inquiries of a villager lead him to the village church in which the Quaker preacher is now established as an orthodox minister apparently, and where Richard is about to do tardy justice to Kale Christianson by marrying her. Thinking he is about to marry Priscilla, Christian forbids the ceremony in the church in the same voice in which he shook down the North Pole in the

proceding act, but is disillusionized by being

less ice wastes, and Christian roars awfully for

Priscilla rouses up the latent aurora borealis

and precipitates an icy cataciyam, in which na-

ture outdoes all her recorded phenomena

confronted with the facts, and is embraced by his Priscilla amid general melting of hearts

and a sound sense of dramatic justice. This should convey some idea of the skeletor of this ridiculous melodrams, with its absurd violations of all dramatic reasonableness, probability, and good taste. The rural characters that are imported into it, and whose function it is to sustain a minor and collateral movement, are chiefly vulgar and irrelevant. Johnny Downs the sailor, and his merry lass are conspicuous exceptions to this, but Jacob, the cobbler, and Jabez, the shepherd, are offensive, the latter particularly so, and, both in manner and matter, unfit for the stage of the Union Square The drama is presented in a fashion which

shows that the management is determined to adhere to the heat traditions of this norman theatre, traditions which for some time have been more or less lost sight of. The stage, if in anything, erred in the direction of luxury, but furnished abundant evidence of the taste and ability of Mr. John Parselle, who, with a sultable opportunity, should easily prove himself one of the ablest stage managers that we have had in New York. The scenery was admirable, and the general effects as fine as one could desire, and certainly all that the stage of the theatre will admit of. As to the acting, it was in almost every particular excellent, and served to give seeming vitality and cohesion to a drama which was all the time trembling on the brink of ridicule. Mr. McKee Rankin did everything with the part of Christian that is was possible for him to do with it. At times he made him a manly and sympathetic human ness, and uproar of the part carried him to abwell in the scene with Christian on the Island I Desolation, but in the rest of the part showed a very unhappy conception of it, and overdressed it beyond all reason or good taste. Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Parselle, both invaluable artists, were completely thrown away upon such ill-written and misshapen parts as Mc Sefton and 'Squire Orchardson. Mrs. Phillips, the best leading old woman on our boards, was seen for a moment or two to advantage in her few lines in the prologue. Miss Maud Harrison, in a part generally unsuited to her acted with rare intelligence and grace, and won the warmost applause. Her acting shows careful study and painstaking effort, and, like that of Miss Effic Elisier, a very marked improvement. Miss Ellsler was as successful in the part of Priscilla as it was, perhaps, possible that she should be. The warm admirers whom she secured during her long infancy in Hairl Kirke will find that she fully justifies the expectations which she created in that character, As the Quaker maiden on Monday evening her

#### SUNBRAMS.

-The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "The

-Australia has sent another \$10,000 to the and Lengue Treasury. If the Irish Nationalists here do not bestir themselves, the young colony will take from

-North Carolina will levy no State tax nest year. The Western North Cardina Railroad Com-pany will pay into the Treasury \$800,000, which aum will carry the State Government.

-A few days ago a London clerk slipped on a piece of orange peel, broke his log, was taken to hospital, became delirious, and died within 24 hours, resumably from shock to the system

-In 1831, when the population of London was little more than amillion and a mill, there were 31,353 apprehensions for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. In 1882, with a population which had increased

to 4,990,952, the apprehensions had fallen to 20,280.

—Fannie B. Ward writes from Saltillo that at whatever hour a person dies in Mexico, it is custom-ary to appoint the foneral just 24 hours later, and tha as the mertality is greatest all over the world at night he most of the funeral peremonies in Mexico are pe formed at night, no women being permitted to attend The noor hire the coffins in which their dead are

Galveston has a vigilance committee that breatens to make the climate of Texas warm for gam-ders. The gamblers of Dallas meantime are making at strong a fight as has been made by those of St Loui Mo., where they have displaced a Chief of Police whi was not their vassal. The Dallas gamblers are demand-ing a change of venue, on the plea that they cannot have s fair trial in Dallas county.

-A match recently at Newmarket between the Duke of Westminster's Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Portland's St. Samon created great interest. The two colds, considered the best of the season, were by some ill luck not entered for the Derby, so the two Dukes agreed to give pleasure to the public by matchi-

them. The race was won by "the Saint" ridden by Archer. Cannon rode the Duke. -Georgia's cotton factories were under inestigation before Senator Bluir's commitemploy 4.000 operatives, mostly women and children Some factories yielded 20 per cent, dividends outil 1873 and since that time the average has been by r cent. The goods are shipped to Buston and to Africa and China. The operatives go to work at 6 a. M. work eleven hours a day, and are paid an average of eighty

cents a day -King Charles of Roumania shows no signs of his German birth. He is slim and of average beight, of brown complexion, his hair and heard dark, its eye calm and resolute, his voice sonorous and eye and his speech both quick and precise. He speaks solely in French. On his accession fifteen years are itominants had an army of 30,000 men on paper, to day see has Out men who do not exist on paper alone, but fight well, are well equipped, well officered, and com-

"A friend of mine," says Labouchere in the London Truth, "who was recently in St. Petersburg, and who had, when there, a good opportunity to look chind the scenes, tells me that the present Emperor it an obstinate pic headed fool, incredibly ignorant, and that unless he is pushed forward by his entrange, he is not likely to trouble the prace of the world by any grandiose schemes of foreign conquest. Will be, asked, "give his subjects some sort of Constitution" 'He is too great a fool,' my friend replied; 'he will continue to do one day what he did the previous day.'

-Lord Lytton's Autobiography is introfuced by a few words from his son, the present Lord Lytton, known to literature as Owen Meredith. The exact date of his father's birth is not given in the Auto-hiography, because it was not known by him. "If some curious impertments are analous to know in what year of our Lord that event took place, let them find out for bemselves," he says in the Autobiography, and when questioned about it he would laughingly reply, "It is a Cretan mystery." The son, however, has been the curiour importment to solve the Cretan mystery, for he has discovered by reference to the register of the parish church of St. Marylebone. Middlesex, that Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer was born on the 25th of May, 1803, but he was not haptized until the 15th of March, 1810. The house he was born in, 31 Baker street,

ondon, is now occupied as a milliner's sho -A curious scene occurred lately at St. George's, Hanover square, London. A couple were shout to be united in the bonds of holy matrimony; but as the lady had been defendant in a divorce suit the reactor was opposed to the marriage, entertaining conscientious scruples on the subject. The bridgeroun had breadth of whose ideas on the marriage question is well known. He was present, and all promised to go seives owing to the fact that permission had neither been saked nor obtained from the rector of the church. When the gentleman who desired to officiate made his appearance, the loan of a surplice was denied him, but some one overcame that difficulty by rushing out and some one overcame that difficulty by rushing out and buying one. But the troubles did not end here, for two stalwart curates resolutely harred the passage of the reverend gentleman, preventing his entering the claim, where the bride was anxiously awaiting her swain. Reconcility the contest was abandoned, and the welding party retired from the scene of action, the invested ride being taken away in a fainting condition

-The rage for selling forged pictures seems to be unshaled in Paris. The perplexed lawainte about the would be Corots are not yet closed, and now we are threatened, says the Patt East Gazette, with as he wide! ng a discussion about certain works of the later thaties François Daubiguy. The son of the eminent painter S. Sarl Daubiguy, himself a clever artist, has made a pub-ic protestation against the sale of several pourse? S which his father's name has been forged. The period lealer replies that he did make a little mistale in not describing them merely as "attributed to beau-biguy," but retoris that M. Karl Danbiguy is in page of the authenticity of pictures, as he admitted the other day that a certain work was indubitably by the failer. when it was really the work of the landscape to Herpin, whose name had been obliterated. I Kuri Daubign) replies that no fewer than one pictures attributed to his father were brought to his said that the one might possibly be genuine And man Herpin comes forward with a charge against the deale who committed the action which he styled through annert Heroin Mc magnificant Daubigus pers "